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### BOOK REVIEWS.

All book reviews are by the Editor in Chief unless otherwise expressly stated.

**The Law and Practice in Bankruptcy under the National Bankruptcy Act of 1898**, by William Miller Collier; 4th Edition, by William H. Hotchkiss; 9th Edition with Amendments of 1903, 1906, 1910, with Decisions to July 1st, 1912, by Frank B. Gilbert, of the Albany Bar, Editor of Street Railway Reports, Annotated, etc., Albany and New York. Matthew Bender & Company. 1912. Price, Buckram Edition \$9.00; Thin Paper Edition, Red Leather, \$10.00.

When a book has reached its ninth edition it hardly needs more than an allusion to it to convince the reader of its value. Mr. Collier's work even in its first edition was exceedingly valuable and with each subsequent edition its value has increased. The present work has been greatly enlarged and the Bankruptcy Act carefully and consistently analyzed. Many of the troublesome questions which disturb the minds both of lawyer and judge have been amplified by extensive discussion. The notes have increased in volume and number to give room for digests of cases supporting the text and extracts of opinions of the court relative to matters of importance discussed in the text. New forms have been added and the last reported cases up to July, 1912, have been cited and discussed. The red leather edition on thin paper is a delight to handle. The type is clear and easily read, and instead of the usual bulky volume which one might expect, the lawyer has a book which he can easily hold in one hand and which is a delight to the eye as well as to the one who holds it. We wish that all law books could be published in similar style.

**The Sherman Law—What It Was, What It Is and What It Should Be**, by William L. Royall, of the Richmond, Virginia, Bar. Published and for sale by the Author, Richmond, Virginia, 1912.

In reading anything that comes from Mr. Royall's pen one can be assured of direct, earnest and zealous treatment. No subject is just so much now before the public as the so-called Sherman Act, and so far as the courts have passed upon it the Act seems more elusive than ever for the correction of the evils which it was intended to correct. Whilst not always agreeing with Mr. Royall's conclusions we must say that this little brochure is an admirable collection of the cases construing the Sherman Act, with an extended review of the same and an earnest attempt to show what it was necessary for Congress to do to make the law effective in controlling the trust situation. We do not know of any publication which in as short compass gives as much information and treats of the subject in a more direct and suggestive manner.